

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The County bill made its bow before the Senate for the first time yesterday morning and managed to pass its first reading after objections to the effect that the printed copies differed from the official copy had been overruled. The second reading is set for today. Two reports were read from the Ways and Means Committee on the Senate bills relating to public lands. The total amount to be borrowed is cut down from nearly two millions to a million and a half in two years. Expenditures for this island are cut down \$200,000 while the Hawaiian appropriation is also considerably diminished.

Carter and Achi had a wordy skirmish with the rest of the Senate against printing the reports, Mr. Carter moving to submit them to the committee of the whole for immediate consideration. Dr. Russell in a long speech stated his belief that loans should not be made and advocated taxes on sugar and the richer members of the community. "Loans," said the Senator from Oahu, "are being contracted to cover past sins for money thrown away by the Republic in by-gone days, when appropriations had been falsely transferred to other funds, and when the financial system generally was a loose one." The speech lasting over twenty minutes vigorously attacked Cecil Brown's loan bill.

Kanaha proposed increasing the taxes on property from 1 to 2 per cent. After many motions the matter finally went to the printing committee, after a deplorable waste of time in speeches, each speech criticizing the one preceding.

A communication from the House announced the passage in third reading of House Bill 66. The bill then passed its first reading, and will come up again today.

Kanaha asked for the insertion of the following items in the appropriation bill:

1. Fifteen thousand dollars for a poor children's home near the new reform school.
2. Ten thousand dollars for the improvement of the reform school for girls, and to establish there a department for indigent children from the age of four months to six years.
3. Twenty-five thousand dollars to improve Lahaina Seminary.
4. Twenty thousand dollars for teachers' salaries at the same place.
5. Twenty thousand dollars for the extension of Vineyard street to Kamehameha School for Boys.
6. One thousand five hundred dollars for Kalili street, beginning from Kalanilani street to the end of the same near Kihuna.
7. Fifty thousand dollars for the extension of School street to Kamehameha IV road.
8. Ten thousand dollars to improve the main street to Waiolu, Kahuku and Koolau, to the end of Niuani road.
9. Thirty thousand dollars for the improvement of King street to Moanalu.
10. Forty thousand dollars for the same street to Waiolu, Kahuku and Koolau, to the end of Niuani road.
11. Two thousand dollars for every street at Waiolu.
12. Five thousand dollars for the purpose of obtaining, clearing, platting and fencing a public cemetery to be located on public lands near Honolulu, for the poor people; a total of \$225,500. The resolution was laid on the table, to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

Achi introduced a resolution to rescind the order for printing the Journal of the Senate. The resolution was tabled.

Mr. C. Brown introduced an Act to reappoint the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives of this Territory.

A BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE

Fifty-second Day — One hundred and sixteen bills introduced;

twenty-five sent up for signature.

Yesterday was report day in the House, the members getting through a good deal of business between 9 and 5:30.

The Committee on Public Health reported on House bill 67, relative to the treatment of leprosy and advised that the bill pass with slight amendments. The report was tabled as was the report of the Committee on Public Lands on House bill 95, authorizing the running of an electric street railway in Hilo, and advising that the measure pass.

The report of the same committee on Monaghan's bill to raise the tax on liquor advised that the bill pass on account of the revenue its enforcement would bring in.

The liquor question is now fairly introduced into the House and a lively fight is to be looked for. Only preliminary skirmishing was indulged in yesterday the report being tabled for consideration with the bill.

The bill raises the license to \$100 annually and entirely does away with private rooms, tables, chairs, screens or any incentive that will keep a man from having his drink at the bar in the full light of public gaze and then moving on as soon as he is tired of standing.

The report is favorable to the bill for the increase of revenue it will bring in. "Taking into consideration that all American liquor imported into the Territory is now exempt of duties which is a loss of several hundred thousand dollars to the government."

Makela had a big kick coming. The honorable representative intended going into the House business himself. It didn't suit him much, a confession which led to a motion in delaying that he be postponed from coming on a measure in which he was vitally interested.

Monaghan, the author of the bill, declined such postponement. He seems to be a determined man. The House will have a very interesting session tomorrow with the introduction of the bill to amend the law relating to the sale of liquor.

The Public Lands Committee advised that time be given for building improvements in Puna; that the sum of \$1000 be appropriated for the securing of Queen street to the Hilo stream. The reports were tabled.

The Public Health Committee reported on the anti-venomation measure advising an amendment in the effect that the Board of Health may order bodies to be cremated. The report was tabled for consideration with the bill.

A lively discussion as to the payment of \$1 a day for the use of a typewriter, the person now using it is the son of a House member who gets \$1 a day for his work. Several of the members wished to pay \$5 a day for the machine.

As is usual when a matter of little consequence comes up, the native side of the House took turns in talking about it. Makela finally suggested that Washington on reading the reports, might not think well of such waste of time.

"I can tell you what they will think at Washington, if this resolution passes. They will think a lot of fools to pay \$100 rent for a machine we could buy for \$20." The resolution was tabled awaiting a minority report.

Robertson's motion Monday night to smoke in self-protection against the mosquitoes was considered by Prendergast the Precocious a bar sinister on the dignity of the House's escutcheon and to that end Robertson's suggestion was stricken off the minutes and the unswerving pride of the House proceedings was kept intact.

At the commencement of the afternoon session Mahoe made a motion to reconsider the vote on the gambling bill which was carried and made the order of the day for Wednesday (today).

A monster petition was introduced by Mahoe praying that gambling be licensed and the bill pass.

Nine hundred and seventy-seven signatures were attached to the paper, taking up about forty pages. With few exceptions, the veriest tyro in judging handwriting could see that hundreds of the signatures were inscribed by the same hand, sometimes backward, sometimes upright, but always the same writing.

A motion proposing to be individually signed by almost a thousand people, it is a flagrant cheat.

The petition was tabled to come up with the bill today.

Prendergast wanted to bring in a new bill, but Robertson stated that the residue of the legislative appropriation was down to \$2,000 and that there were unpaid bills to the amount of that balance.

Beckley introduced a measure to grant a franchise to the Pacific Heights railway to extend their lines over Tantalus, Punchbowl and the waterfront.

Hooe moved the tabling of the bill so that the House might find out if there was anything else Desky wanted.

The bill was rejected.

New bills were introduced in rapid succession and Makela urged that as the law of imprisonment for debt had been abolished, the House had nothing to fear in running ahead of the expense account.

Makela then received free instruction from the Speaker and several members of the House as to what constituted the "order of the day."

House bill 114, relating to the payment of claims for those imprisoned in 1895, came up for its third reading. Mossman moved the passage of the bill. Beckley asked to be excused, as he had been imprisoned for two weeks during the insurrection, although he was let off without trial.

Speaker: "You'll get some of this money."

Beckley: "Then I'll vote."

Prendergast: "I want also to be excused. I was in the record."

Hilo: "And I also."

Speaker: "Sit down and vote for the bill."

Makela talked for a few minutes, moving to insert an amendment from "imprisoned" to "falsely imprisoned," which carried.

Emmeluth: "The shape in which the bill is drawn would prohibit the Government from doing anything to favorably disposed toward it."

Prendergast: "Then let us refer it to the Judiciary Committee."

Robertson: "The Judiciary Committee is already behind on more work than it can manage in the next seven days."

Prendergast: "I move that this bill be referred to the special committee."

The motion was carried.

House bill 99, relating to the employment of American citizens upon the public works, came up for its third reading. The bill was deferred pending certain necessary corrections in the typography.

The special committee was appointed on House bill 114, Prendergast, Dickey and Kanaha being selected.

Dickey suggested that they be allowed to get the services of an expert, a high school teacher for instance.

Kanaha: "I'll do it if they pay me."

Hilo: "I'm referring to an eight-hour day came up for third reading. Dickey: "This bill is unconstitutional. I move its rejection. You cannot prevent me from hiring a man to work ten hours if he feels like it."

Nailima: "I move that the bill pass third reading."

Kanaha broke into a conversation of common sense and good sense which was unopposed, as was a vigorous cross-examination by Makela and others.

The vote and result in the passage of the bill by a vote of 21-7.

The bill was introduced in the House by the committee on public lands, and was referred to the committee on public lands.

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Johns Hopkins endorsement is assured. La Sierle, a leading Paris paper, has failed.

The Buffalo fair is likely to be closed on Sundays. King Oscar of Sweden will arbitrate the Russian claims.

English troops will probably stay in China until autumn. Sir Edwin Watkin, an English railway magnate, is dead.

An unpublished hymn by Longfellow, has been found. Gen. Grass, inventor of the rifle that bears his name, is dead.

There are thirteen cases of smallpox on the U. S. monitor Monterey. A plan is on foot to make Miles the Democratic candidate for President.

Major Wm. Monaghan, volunteer paymaster, died of heart disease at Manila. Portuguese monks near Oporto defended themselves from a mob with guns.

Gen. McClure, head of the publishing house of A. C. McClure & Co., is dead. Emperor Francis Joseph has donated 2,000 crowns to establish an art gallery at Prague.

A woman, pronounced dead in a hospital at Evansville, Ind., was returned to life by a salt injection. The British War Office has ordered officers or soldiers displaying the white flag to be court-martialed.

The Naval Militia of the Eastern Coast has lost interest in its work and will omit the annual cruise. The gold returns from the Auckland gold fields for the past three weeks show a total of \$46,115 12s 8d.

The Japanese press sharply criticizes Minister Conger's attitude toward missionary tribute expeditions. Louisiana is making a search for State bonds that have been missing since the close of the Civil War.

Several artesian bores have been put down in the far west of Queensland, and good water has been struck. Lorenzo Martinson, an American, formerly with the Boers, has been deported from Portuguese East Africa.

Miss Dorothy Studebaker was requested to leave a Chicago hotel because she did a cakewalk in the parlor. The United States Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the war revenue law imposing a tax on export bills of lading.

A Brooklyn lecturer, whose tongue was removed for cancer, first talked his lectures into a phonograph and will sell the rolls.

A deceased Victorian left a will on a piece of paper pasted on the lid of his box bequeathing all he left behind him to his mother.

Mrs. Le Baron Johnson, wife of the clergyman who eloped with Miss Hoffman of San Francisco, has brought an action for divorce.

The Government officer is much impressed by his inspection of the recent tin discoveries near the Tarcoola goldfields, South Australia.

Typhus fever is raging in the City of Mexico, yellow fever has broken out in Jamaica and plague has again appeared at Alexandria, Egypt.

The South Australian Government is considering the advisability of preserving a record of the elections who vote at the first Federal elections.

John G. Capers has been appointed Attorney General of the United States for the District of South Carolina. He is an anti-Bryan Democrat.

The German forces in China find the horses obtained from Oregon unruly and hard to train, and altogether inferior to the Australian horses.

The total value of metals and minerals exported from South Australia during the year 1900 was \$431,289. Copper, \$271,920; silver and lead, \$17,526, and gold \$14,494.

The Russian Government has appointed a commission to settle the reorganization of the administration of the Island of Sakhalin, in the Sea of Okhotsk, and its penal settlements.

It now seems certain that the Marquis of Headfort and Miss Rose Boote, the actress, were married in March and have been staying quietly at the Hotel Metropole, Folkestone, for three weeks past.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Ritchie of St. James Church, Philadelphia, has been selected by the Duke of Newcastle as editor of The Church Review, the American edition of the English Church Review.

The Anglican Diocese of Adelaide has appointed a committee and organized a movement to raise during the next three years a twentieth century fund amounting to £20,000. Considerable promises have been received.

The gold returns for the Auckland district for the first quarter of the present year amount to £146,696 13s 3d. The total for the first quarter of last year was £144,888 7s 10d. These figures show an increase for 1901 of £1,797 11s 10d.

The Minister for Mines is of opinion that many girls would find it to their advantage to attend a School of Mines, as the knowledge they would gain there would qualify them for positions in offices of the large mining companies.

New York's fashionable clergymen say few children attend their Sunday schools and that the homes of the rich are practically childless. In a mile of places on Fifth avenue there are only fifteen children under 12 years of age.

PLUMBERS AT IT AGAIN

The Journeymen Plumbers Association has demanded from the Master Plumbers an increase of \$1 a day in their wages, being from \$5 to \$6. The demand was presented to the Master Plumbers at their last meeting and tabled. A conference meeting will probably be held next Friday night between the two organizations and an attempt made to settle the matter by arbitration.

Some of the Master Plumbers have signified their intention of fighting the demand from start to finish unless the increase asked for is backed by substantial reasons. Since the time when the Journeymen Plumbers Association was demoralized by the breaking up of the trust the working plumbers have been contented with their \$5 a day. Shop foremen have been receiving \$5 a day, and it is believed that if the request is granted to the journeymen an increase will necessarily have to be granted to the foremen, and the Master Plumbers say that this will impose a burden upon them which will in turn be thrust upon those who have to meet the bills of the plumbing establishment.

A prominent member of the Master Plumbers Association said yesterday that they have been aware for some time that the Journeymen contemplated making a demand for increased wages. He says the plumbers urge as one of their principal reasons the cost of living in Honolulu and that with \$5 a day they cannot live well. Some of them say they are running behind every month and that \$6 a day will just about tide them over. Six dollars a day means \$3 a week, or about \$144 a month, and with the prospect of paying out so much money for labor alone the Master Plumbers have deemed it about time to call a halt. The latter concede the point that living in Honolulu is much higher than in the majority of cities on the mainland, that rents are higher, food and clothing more expensive, but are unwilling to establish the schedule of \$6 a day as a union measure.

The same plumber states that he has in his employ two or three men who are hard-working, conscientious men and who earn every cent of their wages, and to these, rather than have them leave him, he would be willing to pay \$5 a day, but he does not believe in establishing that rate for the union upon the latter's request. He also states that the journeymen have made up their minds that the \$6 rate must be established and go into effect on May 1. A conference committee from each organization will be appointed this week and the journeymen's reasons for the increase will be presented at that time.

The Bulletin's Untruthful Bleat

Under the caption of "No More Sport at Kamehameha School," the Bulletin of yesterday contains the following: "The Kamehameha boys are very anxious to enter the relay race and in some way retrieve themselves for their late defeat, but they are having some trouble with their new principal, Mr. Dyke, who, the boys say, seems determined to put a stop to all sport in the school."

"At present the boys get about two and a half hours a week in which to practice baseball, and the championship games are only six weeks hence. "Kamehameha has always occupied a prominent place in Hawaiian athletics, but under the present method of procedure, all sport in the school is likely to receive its death blow very soon. Mr. Dyke has decided that, if the boys should compete in the coming relay race, the school will not be allowed to attend."

"The boys say that such a state of affairs takes the starch out of any game, and that a radical change is a great necessity."

Principal Dyke, of the Kamehameha School, was justly indignant when he read the above fantastic creation of the reporter's calfs brain.

To an Advertiser reporter last night he said:

"The statement is as absurd as it is untrue, and is entirely unfounded. Why, instead of curtailing sports at the school, the policy at present is to foster them. Of course, I don't mean to say that there will be an unreasonable sacrifice of time in the matter, but students will have as great or greater facilities for the participation in athletics in the future as they have had in the past."

"The article goes on to say that if the boys compete in the coming relay race the school will not be allowed to attend. Nothing has been decided upon about the matter. I know very little about the relay race as yet, and the situation will be met and dealt with as the race assumes less of an ephemeral aspect. Meanwhile, the boys are getting a team ready for the race, and practicing baseball daily, which makes the article in the Bulletin appear, to say the least, inconsistent."

Preparing for the Festival.

Mrs. Clarence L. Crabbe, chairman of the committee on refreshments for the May Day festival of the school children, is meeting with success in requests for picnic edibles. By a diligent use of the telephone, as well as by considerable work in calling upon parents and others interested in the children, she has gained the promise of a large amount of food-stuffs. Mrs. Crabbe asks that each person who intends to donate edibles to the picnic should send the same to the Capital grounds on the morning of May 1, where they will be arranged on the tables and made ready for the great luncheon. Mrs. Crabbe is being assisted by Mrs. Green, and on the day of the festival will have a corps of teachers and others to help in waiting upon the young people.

Mrs. Crabbe has devoted the most of her time in the last two weeks in her capacity as chairman of the committee toward gaining promises of food, and if these are kept she will be assured of a bountiful supply of the good things which children like best.

Do not leave your home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a certain cure for all these ailments, and is a most valuable remedy for all who travel. For sale by Dr. J. C. Smith & Co., Ltd.

BLOOD WAS THIN

ATTENT TREATED FOR HEART DISEASE AND CONSUMPTION. But the Diagnosis Was Wrong—When the Blood Was Enriched the Symptoms Disappeared.

From Presbyterian Journal, Phila., Pa. After years of patient and intense suffering, Miss Gertrude Gilbert, of 3291 Dauphin street, Philadelphia, Pa., has recovered her lost health, and is today a rosy and blooming specimen of young womanhood. To a reporter she gave the following account of her case:

"I had been sick for a long time, when a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Previous to this three doctors had treated me. They diagnosed my trouble as heart disease, together with consumption, and prescribed accordingly. All this medical treatment did not benefit me in the least. I was in a terrible condition. There was scarcely any blood left in my body. My chief trouble was weakness, and after laborious efforts to get up-stairs I almost went into a faint and on several occasions thought I was going to die."

"So little blood had I that my ears were almost transparent, and my complexion was as white as a sheet. I can scarcely describe my sensations, but after repeated treatment by my physicians I became thoroughly discouraged."

"It was at this time that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me, and I procured a box. Before I had finished it I began to feel the benefit to my health. This gave me encouragement, and I began a systematic course according to directions. At the end of the seventh or eighth box, in addition to having a sufficient quantity and a better quality of blood in my veins I was relieved of that shortness of breath and quick heart action which had been my chief trouble. My appetite returned, and I was enabled to do my daily duties with a cheerfulness which I had never before experienced. I always, as a preventive, keep a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my room. They are all they are represented to be, and to them, and to them alone, do I owe my restoration to health."

Signed GERTRUDE GILBERT. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, \$2.50.

Arab Futs Back to Friesco.

Far out at sea on her way to Manila, the big steamer Arab, under charter to the United States government, and carrying 650 horses for the cavalry in the Philippines, became disabled and was forced to put back to San Francisco for repairs.

The Arab after sailing, steamed along all right at ten knots an hour until April 4th. Then there was trouble with boilers. Patches that were put upon them only a short time ago in Seattle, the city that is looking for the transport business, sprang leaks. These leaks from the patches became so great that Chief Engineer Walker found it was practically impossible to keep water in the boilers. He had one of them shut down, and the vessel proceeded under what steam she could get from the other until the patches of the cooled-off boiler could be caulked up. Then this boiler would be used and the patches on the other caulked. This went on for five days, but the efforts at caulked availed little, for the leaking became as vigorous as before.

The steamer was now out 1,000 miles, and could have proceeded to Honolulu, but several things determined the decision to put back to San Francisco. There is no government surveyor nor a surveyor of Lloyds at Honolulu, and Army Quartermaster Leonard Scott, who was in charge of the vessel, considered that he would have to lie at Honolulu until a steamer could reach San Francisco and one arrive with instructions as to whether the vessel should be repaired at Honolulu or not. He figured the government would be better served by going back to San Francisco.

The government officials were loath to charter the Arab for this trip until she was thoroughly inspected, but her agents offered the charter much cheaper than before, and on the showing that she had been repaired at Seattle, they decided to take her. The owners, the Bodouin Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, will have to pay for the repairs.

As there is no other vessel in San Francisco available as a horse transport, the government must wait until the Arab is repaired before it can supply its cavalrymen in the Philippines with mounts.

Canteen Law Upheld.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Intoxication and riotous conduct among private soldiers of the army have been alarmingly increased by the operation of the law abolishing the sale of beer in post canteens. This is the information that comes to the War Department from every part of the country where troops are stationed. In Washington several new saloons have opened and are doing a flourishing business near Fort Meyer.

There has been a decided increase in the number of saloons in the village of Phoebus, Va., adjoining the military reservation on which Fort Monroe is located. Officers say that if the soldiers would confine themselves to light drinks in these saloons the evil would not be so great. But, instead of drinking light beers and wines, such as were sold in the post canteens, they drink cheap whiskey and other heavy liquors, and they are led into gambling games and other forms of vice, which could not exist within the limits of a military post.

There has been a large increase in the number of saloons in the neighborhood of all army posts. This is directly contrary to the experience when the canteen was first put into operation. Then there was a decrease in the number of saloons in the neighborhood of army posts.

E. A. Cudahy said that his going to Dallas, Tex., would depend entirely upon the result of County Attorney Rhinbold's confession of his confession of adultery in the abduction of young Cudahy last December. Should it become practically certain that transgression was one of the saloons, Mr. Cudahy and his son will leave for Dallas during the present week, when the young man will attempt either to identify Rhinbold or prove that he is innocent.